

Data sheet

Condensing pressure regulator, type KVR Differential pressure valve, type NRD



Regulating system KVR and NRD is used to maintain a constant and sufficiently high condenser and receiver pressure in refrigeration and air conditioning plant with air-cooled condensers.

KVR can also be used together with receiver pressure regulator, type KVD.

Features

- Accurate, adjustable pressure regulation
- Wide capacity and operating range
- Pulsation damping design
- Stainless steel bellows
- Compact angle design for easy installation in any position
- "Hermetic" brazed construction
- ¹/₄ in. Schrader valve for pressure gauge connection
- Available with flare and ODF solder connections
- KVR 12-22: Compliant with ATEX hazard zone 2
- NRD: for use with HCFC, HFC and HC
 - refrigerants



Approvals

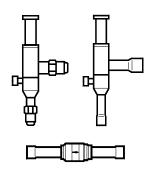
UL LISTED, file SA7200 EAC

Technical data

Ordering

Refrigerants	HCFC, HFC and HC: KVR 12-22		
Reingerants	HCFC and non-flammable HFC: KVR 28-35		
Adjustment renge	5 – 17.5 bar		
Adjustment range	Factory setting = 10 bar		
Maximum working processo	KVR: PS/MWP = 28 bar		
Maximum working pressure	NRD: PS/MWP = 46 bar		
Maximum tast prossure	KVR: Pe = 31 bar		
Maximum test pressure	NRD: Pe = 60 bar		
Medium temperature range	-45 – 130 °C		
P-band	KVR 12 – 22 = 6.2 bar		
r-Dano	KVR 28 – 35 = 5 bar		
Opening differential process for NPD	Start opening: $\Delta p = 1.4$ bar		
Opening differential pressure for NRD	Fully open: $\Delta p = 3$ bar		

KVR 12, KVR 15, KVR 22, KVR 28, KVR 35, NRD



Туре		Evapora	iid capaci tor capaci kW]		(Evapora	hot gas ¹) tor capac kW]			are lect. ²)	Code no.	Code no.		Code no.
	R22	R134a	R404A/ R507	R407C	R22	R134a	R404A/ R507	R407C	[in.]	[mm]		[in.]	[mm]	
KVR 12	50.4	47.3	36.6	54.4	13.2	11.6	12.0	14.3	1/2	12	034L0091	1/2	-	034L0093
KVK IZ	50.4	47.3	36.6	54.4	13.2	11.6	12.0	14.3	-	-	-	-	12	034L0096
KVR 15	50.4	47.3	36.6	54.4	13.2	11.6	12.0	14.3	5/8	16	034L0092	5/8	16	034L0097
KVR 22	50.4	47.3	36.6	54.4	13.2	11.6	12.0	14.3	-	-	-	7/8	22	034L0094
KVR 28	129	121	93.7	139.3	34.9	30.6	34.9	37.7	-	-	-	1 ¹ /8	-	034L0095
NVN 20	129	121	93.7	139.3	34.9	30.6	34.9	37.7	-	-	-	-	28	034L0099
KVR 35	129	121	93.7	139.3	34.9	30.6	34.9	37.7	-	-	-	1 ³ /8	35	034L0100
NRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/2	-	020-1132
INKD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	020-1136

The connection dimensions chosen must not be too small, since gas velocities in excess of 40 m / s at the inlet of the regulator can give flow noise.

¹) Rated capacity is based on:

- evaporating temperature $t_e = -10 \degree C$

 condensing temperature t_c = 30 °C _

pressure drop across the valve

 $\Delta p = 0.2$ bar for liquid capacity $\Delta p = 0.4$ bar for hot gas capacity

offset = 3 bar

²) KVR are delivered without flare nuts. Separate flare nuts can be delivered:

- ¹/₂ in. / 12 mm, code no. 011L1103
 - ⁵/₈ in. / 16 mm, code no. 011L1167

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Liquid capacity

Max. regulator capacity Qe¹)

•		Liquid capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)							
-	Condensing temperature t _c	Offset 1.5 bar							
Туре	temperature t _c		Pressure drop across valve Δp [bar]						
	[°C]	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6			
						R22			
	10	23.7	33.5	47.4	67.0	94.8			
KVR 12	20	21.8	30.8	43.6	61.7	87.3			
KVR 15	30	19.8	28.1	39.7	56.2	79.4			
KVR 22	40	17.8	25.2	35.6	50.4	71.3			
	50	15.7	22.2	31.4	44.4	62.9			
	10	60.5	85.6	121.1	171.2	242.3			
10.05 0.0	20	55.7	78.8	111.4	157.6	223.0			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	50.7	71.7	101.4	143.4	202.9			
	40	45.9	64.3	91.0	128.7	182.1			
	50	40.1	58.8	80.3	113.6	160.7			
					R	134a			
	10	22.8	32.3	45.6	64.6	91.3			
KVR 12	20	20.8	29.4	41.6	58.8	83.2			
KVR 15	30	18.7	26.5	37.4	53.0	74.9			
KVR 22	40	16.6	23.5	33.2	47.0	66.5			
	50	14.5	20.5	29.0	41.0	58.0			
	10	58.3	82.4	117.0	165.0	233.0			
1010 20	20	53.1	75.1	106.0	150.0	213.0			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	47.8	67.6	95.7	135.0	191.0			
	40	42.5	60.0	84.9	120.0	170.0			
	50	37.0	52.3	74.0	105.0	148.0			

Liquid capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)									
Offset 3 bar									
Pressure drop across valve Δp [bar]									
0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6					
R22									
42.5	60.2	85.1	120.4	170.5					
39.2	55.4	78.4	110.9	157.0					
35.6	50.4	71.3	100.9	142.9					
32.0	45.3	64.0	90.6	128.3					
28.2	39.9	56.4	79.9	113.1					
108.9	154.0	217.8	308.2	436.2					
100.2	141.8	200.6	283.8	401.7					
91.2	129.0	182.5	258.2	365.5					
81.9	115.8	163.9	231.8	328.2					
72.2	102.1	144.4	204.4	289.3					
			F	134a					
40.7	57.5	81.4	115.0	163.0					
37.1	52.5	74.2	105.0	149.0					
33.4	47.3	66.9	94.7	134.0					
29.7	42.0	59.4	84.1	119.0					
25.9	36.6	51.8	73.3	104.0					
104.0	147.0	208.0	295.0	418.0					
94.9	134.0	190.0	269.0	361.0					
85.5	121.0	171.0	242.0	343.0					
76.0	108.0	152.0	215.0	305.0					
66.3	93.7	133.0	188.0	266.0					

 $^{1})$ The capacities are based on: – Evaporating temperature $t_{\rm e}$ = -10 °C – For other evaporating temperatures see table below

Correction factors for evaporating temperature $t_{\rm e}$

t _e [°C]	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	10
R22	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.0	0.98	0.96
R134a	1.14	1.09	1.04	1.0	0.96	0.93
BL : II			·			

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Liquid capacity (continued)

Max. regulator capacity Qe¹)

	C. J. J.	Liquid capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity) Offset 1.5 bar						
Trues	Condensing temperature t _c							
Туре		Pressure drop across valve ∆p [bar]						
	[°C]	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6		
	·			R	404A/	R507		
	10	18.4	25.9	36.8	52.0	73.5		
KVR 12	20	16.4	23.2	32.9	46.5	65.7		
KVR 15	30	14.5	20.5	29.0	41.0	58.0		
KVR 22	40	12.9	17.6	25.0	35.4	50.1		
	50	10.5	14.9	21.0	29.7	42.1		
	10	46.9	66.3	93.8	132.3	188.0		
10.00	20	42.0	59.3	83.9	118.7	168.0		
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	37.0	52.3	73.9	104.6	148.1		
NVI 35	40	31.9	45.2	63.8	90.3	128.1		
	50	26.9	37.9	53.7	75.9	107.0		
					R	407C		
	10	25.6	36.2	51.2	72.6	102.3		
KVR 12	20	23.5	33.2	47.1	66.6	94.3		
KVR 15	30	21.4	30.3	42.9	60.7	85.7		
KVR 22	40	19.4	27.5	38.8	55.0	77.7		
	50	17.3	24.4	34.5	48.8	69.2		
	10	65.3	92.4	130.7	184.9	261.7		
1/1/17 20	20	60.1	85.1	120.3	170.2	240.8		
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	54.5	77.4	109.5	154.9	219.1		
	40	50.0	70.1	99.2	140.3	198.5		
	50	44.1	62.5	88.3	124.9	176.8		

	Liquid capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)								
Offset 3 bar									
Pressure drop across valve Δp [bar]									
0.1	0.1 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.6								
R404A/R507									
32.9	46.4	65.6	92.9	131.3					
29.4	41.6	58.8	83.2	117.6					
25.9	36.6	51.8	73.3	103.7					
22.4	31.6	44.7	63.3	89.7					
18.8	26.6	37.6	53.2	75.4					
84.0	118.7	168.0	237.3	337.1					
75.2	106.1	150.2	213.2	301.4					
66.3	93.7	132.3	188.0	265.7					
57.2	81.0	114.5	161.7	228.9					
48.1	68.0	96.2	136.5	193.2					
			R	407C					
45.9	65.0	91.9	130.0	184.1					
42.3	59.8	84.7	119.8	169.6					
38.4	54.4	77.0	109.0	154.3					
34.9	49.4	69.8	98.8	139.8					
31.0	43.9	62.0	87.9	124.4					
117.6	166.3	235.2	332.9	471.1					
108.2	153.1	216.6	306.5	433.8					
98.5	139.3	197.1	278.9	394.7					
89.3	126.2	178.7	252.7	357.7					
79.4	112.3	158.8	224.8	318.2					

¹) The capacities are based on:

 Evaporating temperature t_e= -10 °C
 For other evaporating temperatures see table below

Correction factors for evaporating temperature $t_{\rm e}$

t _e [°C]	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	10			
R404A/R507	1.18	1.11	1.05	1.0	0.95	0.92			
R407C	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.0	0.97	0.93			
DI									

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Hot gas capacity

Max. regulator capacity Qe¹)

	/	/ /							
	C. I. i.	Hot gas capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)							
Trues	Condensing temperature t _c	Offset 1.5 bar							
Туре	temperature t _c	Pressure drop across valve ∆p [bar]							
	[°C]	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6			
						R22			
	10	3.3	4.6	6.4	8.8	11.8			
KVR 12	20	3.5	5.0	6.9	9.6	13.0			
KVR 15	30	3.7	5.3	7.4	10.3	14.4			
KVR 22	40	3.9	5.5	7.8	10.9	15.0			
	50	4.1	5.7	8.1	11.3	15.7			
	10	8.5	11.9	16.6	22.8	30.3			
	20	9.1	12.8	17.9	24.8	33.5			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	9.7	13.6	19.1	26.6	36.3			
RVR 55	40	10.2	14.3	20.1	28.1	38.7			
	50	10.5	14.9	20.9	29.2	40.4			
					F	R134a			
	10	2.9	4.0	5.6	7.6	9.7			
KVR 12	20	3.1	4.3	6.0	8.2	10.8			
KVR 15	30	3.2	4.5	6.3	8.8	11.7			
KVR 22	40	3.4	4.7	6.6	9.2	12.5			
	50	3.4	4.8	6.8	9.5	13.0			
	10	7.5	10.5	14.5	19.6	25.0			
1/1/17 2.0	20	7.9	11.1	15.5	21.2	27.8			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	8.4	11.8	16.4	22.6	30.2			
iten 35	40	8.7	12.2	17.1	23.7	32.1			
	50	8.9	12.5	17.6	24.5	33.5			

Hot gas capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)									
Offset 3 bar									
Pressure drop across valve Δp [bar]									
0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6					
R22									
6.0	8.4	11.8	16.3	22.2					
6.3	8.9	12.5	17.4	23.9					
6.6	9.4	13.2	18.4	25.4					
6.9	9.8	13.7	19.3	26.7					
7.1	10.1	14.2	20.0	27.7					
15.8	22.2	31.1	43.2	58.7					
16.7	23.5	33.1	46.1	63.1					
17.6	24.8	34.9	48.7	67.2					
18.3	25.9	36.4	51.0	70.6					
18.9	26.6	37.5	52.6	73.2					
			F	R134a					
5.4	7.6	10.7	14.7	19.6					
5.6	7.9	11.1	15.4	20.8					
5.8	8.2	11.6	16.1	21.9					
6.0	8.5	11.9	16.6	22.8					
6.1	8.6	12.1	16.9	23.3					
14.4	20.2	28.2	38.8	51.8					
15.0	21.0	29.5	40.8	55.0					
15.5	21.8	30.6	42.5	57.9					
15.9	22.4	31.5	43.9	60.3					
16.1	22.7	32.0	44.7	61.7					

¹) The capacities are based on:

 Evaporating temperature t_e= -10 °C
 For other evaporating temperatures see table below

Correction factors for evaporating temperature $t_{\rm e}$

t _e [°C]	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	10
R22	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.0	0.98	0.96
R134a	1.14	1.09	1.04	1.0	0.96	0.93
R134a	1.14		1.04	1.0	0.96	0.93

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Hot gas capacity (continued)

Max. regulator capacity Qe¹)

	Condensing	Hot gas capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)							
Type	temperature t _c	Offset 1.5 bar							
Type		I	Pressure c	lrop acros [bar]	ss valve ∆p				
	[°C]	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6			
				R4	104A/	R507			
	10	3.2	4.5	6.3	8.6	11.7			
KVR 12	20	3.4	4.7	6.6	9.2	12.4			
KVR 15	30	3.5	4.9	6.8	9.5	13.0			
KVR 22	40	3.5	4.9	6.8	9.6	13.1			
	50	3.5	4.9	6.8	9.6	13.1			
	10	8.3	11.7	16.2	22.3	30.0			
10.00 20	20	8.7	12.2	17.1	23.7	32.2			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	8.9	12.5	17.6	24.4	33.5			
	40	9.0	12.6	17.8	24.8	33.0			
	50	9.0	12.6	17.8	24.8	33.5			
					R	407C			
	10	3.6	5.0	6.9	9.5	12.8			
KVR 12	20	3.8	5.4	7.5	10.4	14.0			
KVR 15	30	4.0	5.8	8.0	11.1	15.5			
KVR 22	40	4.2	6.0	8.5	11.9	16.4			
	50	4.5	6.3	8.9	12.4	17.3			
	10	9.2	12.9	17.9	24.7	32.7			
KVR 28	20	9.8	13.8	19.3	26.8	36.2			
KVR 28 KVR 35	30	10.5	14.7	20.6	28.7	39.2			
	40	11.1	15.6	21.9	30.6	42.2			
	50	11.6	16.4	23.0	32.1	44.4			

Hot gas capacity in [kW] (Evaporator capacity)										
Offset 3 bar										
Pressure drop across valve ∆p [bar]										
0.1	0.2	0.2 0.4 0.8								
R404A/R507										
5.8	8.1	11.3	15.8	21.6						
6.1	8.4	11.8	16.5	22.7						
6.1	8.5	12.0	16.8	23.2						
6.1	8.6	12.1	16.9	23.2						
6.1	8.6	12.1	16.9	23.2						
15.8	22.2	31.1	43.2	58.7						
16.7	23.5	33.1	46.1	63.1						
17.6	24.8	34.9	48.7	67.2						
18.3	25.9	36.4	51.0	70.6						
18.9	26.6	37.5	52.6	73.2						
R407C										
6.5	9.1	12.7	17.6	24.0						
6.8	9.6	13.5	18.8	25.8						
7.1	10.2	14.3	19.9	27.4						
7.5	10.7	14.9	21.0	29.1						
7.8	11.1	15.6	22.0	30.5						
17.1	24.0	33.6	46.7	63.4						
18.0	25.4	35.7	49.8	68.1						
19.0	26.8	37.7	52.6	72.6						
19.9	28.2	39.7	55.6	77.0						
20.8	29.3	41.3	57.9	80.5						

¹) The capacities are based on:

 Evaporating temperature t_e= -10 °C
 For other evaporating temperatures see table below

Correction factors for evaporating temperature $t_{\rm e}$

t _e [°C]	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	10				
R404A/R507	1.18	1.11	1.05	1.0	0.95	0.92				
R407C	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.0	0.97	0.93				



Sizing	For optimum performance, it is important to select a KVR valve according to system conditions and application.	 The following data must be used when sizing a KVR valve: Refrigerant: HCFC, HFC and HC: KVR 12-22, HCFC and non-flammable HFC: KVR 28-35 Evaporator capacity Q_e (plant capacity) Evaporating temperature t_e in [°C] Condensing temperature t_c in [°C] Connection type: flare or solder Connection size in [in.]
Valve selection	Example When selecting the appropiate valve it may be necessary to convert the actual evaporator capacity using a correction factors. This is required when your system conditions are different than the table conditions. The selection is also dependant on the	KVR in a liquid capacity application • Refrigerant: R22 example • Evaporator capacity: Q_e = 100 kW (plant capacity) • Evaporating temperature: t_e = -40 °C • Condensing temperature: t_c = 30 °C

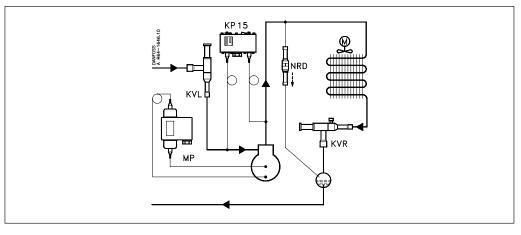
- Connection type: Solder
- Connection size: ⁵/₈ in.

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Application example Liquid capacity application

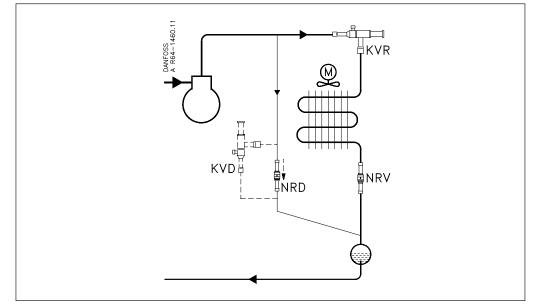
acceptable pressure drop across the valve.

The following example illustrates how this is



Application example

Liquid capacity application





Valve selection (continued)

Step 1 Determine the correction factor for evaporating temperature t_{e} .

From the correction factors table an evaporating temperature of -40 $^{\circ}$ C, R22 corresponds to a factor of 1.09.

Correction factors

t _e	40	20	20	10	0	10				
[°C]	-40	-30	-20	-10	0	10				
R22	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.0	0.98	0.96				
R134a	1.14	1.09	1.04	1.0	0.96	0.93				
R404A, R507	1.18	1.11	1.05	1.0	0.95	0.92				
R407C	1.12	1.08	1.04	1.0	0.97	0.93				

Plant capacity x correction factor = table capacity

Step 2

Corrected evaporator capacity is $Q_e = 100 \times 1.09 = 109.0 \text{ kW}$

Step 3

Now select the appropriate capacity table and choose the line for a condensing temperature $t_c=30$ °C.

Using the corrected evaporator capacity, select a valve that provides an equivalent or greater capacity at an acceptable pressure drop.

Step 4

KVR 15, ⁵/₈ in. solder connection: code no. **034L0097** (see ordering list) KVR 12, KVR 15, KVR 22 delivers 142.9 kW at 1.6 bar pressure drop across the valve. Based on the required connection size of $\frac{5}{8}$ in. ODF, the KVR 15 is the proper selection for this example.



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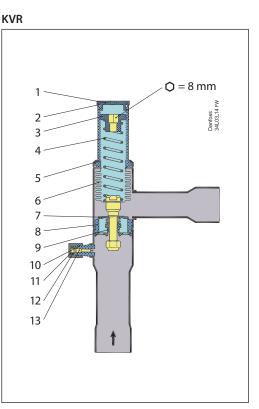
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Data sheet | Condensing pressure regulator, type KVR and differential pressure valve, type NRD

Design / Function

1. Seal cap

- 2. Gasket
- Setting screw 3.
- 4. Main spring
- 5. Valve body
- 6. Equalizing bellows
- 7. Valve plate
- 8. Valve seat
- 9. Damping device
- 10. Pressure gauge connection
- 11. Cap
- 12. Gasket
- 13. Insert
- 14. Piston
- 15. Valve plate
- 16. Piston guide
- 17. Valve body
- 18. Spring



the pressure in the condenser reaches the set

value. KVR regulation is dependent only on the

inlet pressure. Pressure variations on the outlet

side of the regulator do not affect the degree of

opening, since type KVR has an equalizing bellows (6). The effective area of this bellows

corresponds to that of the valve seat.

Condensing pressure regulator, type KVR opens In addition, the regulator is equipped with an effective damping device (9) to safe-guard upon a rise in pressure on the inlet side, i.e. when against pulsations which can normally occur in refrigeration plant.

NRD

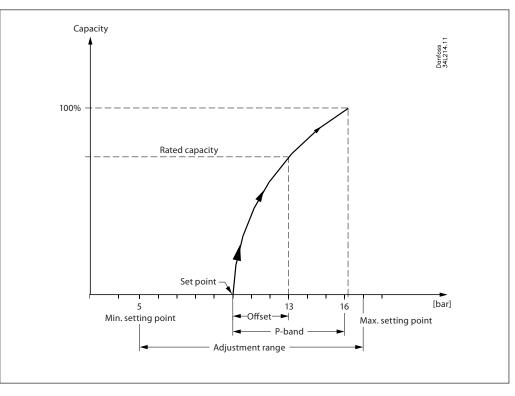
The damping device contributes to ensuring a long working life for the regulator without impairing regulation accuracy.

Differential valve type NRD begins to open when the pressure drop in the valve is 1.4 bar, and is fully open when the pressure drop is 3 bar.



P-band and Offset

Principle diagram



Proportional band

The proportional band or P-band is defined as the amount of pressure required to move the valve plate from closed (set point) to fully open position.

Example

If the valve is set to open at 10 bar and the valve P-band is 6.2, the valve will give maximum capacity when the inlet pressure reaches 16.2 bar.

Offset

The offset is defined as the amount of pressure required to move the valve plate from closed position (set point) to the necessary opening degree for the actual load.

The offset is always a part of the P-band.

Example with R22

A working temperature of 36 °C ~ 13 bar is required, and the temperature must not drop below 27 °C ~ 10 bar (set point). The offset will then be 3 bar.

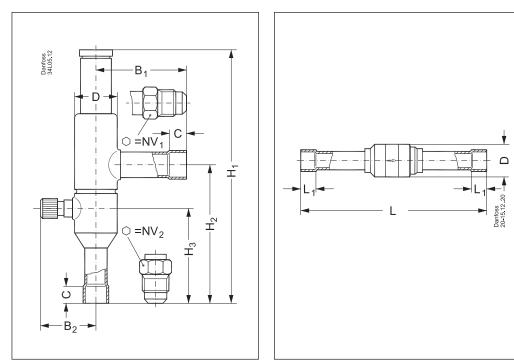




Dimensions and weights

KVR





KVR, NRD

	Connection			NV1	NV ₂	Н	H ₂	H ₃			Bı	B ₂	с	øD	Net	
Type Flare		are	Solder ODF			INV ₂		Π2	Π3	L	L ₁	D 1	D ₂	Solder	00	weight
	[in.]	[mm]	[in.]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[Kg]
KVR 12	1/2	12	1/2	12	19	19	179	99	66	-	-	64	41	10	30	0.4
KVR 15	5/8	16	5/8	16	24	24	179	99	66	-	-	64	41	12	30	0.4
KVR 22	-	-	7/8	22	-	-	179	99	66	-	-	64	41	17	30	0.4
KVR 28	-	-	1 ¹ /8	28	-	-	259	151	103	-	-	105	48	20	43	1.0
KVR 35	-	-	1 ³ /8	35	-	-	259	151	103	-	-	105	48	25	43	1.0
NRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	10	-	-	-	22	0.1

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